

THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, AND WILKINSON ADVERTISER.

H. S. VAN EATON, Editor.

"THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

OWEN S. KELLY, Publisher.

Volume 30.

WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1853.

Number, 16.

THE REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.
BY OWEN S. KELLY:
Office—next door to Messrs. Wright & Elder's
Drug Store.

TERMS:
THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN is issued weekly at three dollars a year, if paid in advance, or four dollars, if payment be delayed until the expiration of six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at \$1 00, per square (which is ten lines) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. The usual discount made to yearly advertisers. Where the number of insertions are not marked, they will be continued during the pleasure of the publisher, and charged accordingly.

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BOOK, AND JOB WORK, of all description, executed at this office, at New Orleans prices, with neatness and despatch.

POETICAL.

TRUE LOVE.

If it be loving, at that early dawn,
To wake and find my heart all full of thee,
I truly love, for thy dear image then,
Before all others meets my memory.
Breath of morn the woodland birds which sing,
Their sweetest song, from bower and tree,
The perfume rising from the dewy flowers,
Are not so sweet as my first thoughts of thee.

If it be loving, in the hush of eve
To walk alone and think that thou art nigh,
I fondly love, and though thou dost not hear,
For thy sweet presence oft I sadly sigh,
Green as the summer leaves—the western sky
Tinged with all eve's rich and gorgeous dyes
I heed not them; but when stars come forth,
I think, beloved, of thy gentle eyes.

If it be loving, on my nightly couch
To have no dreams, but such as are of thee
I deeply love, for in my vision bright
Thy form of grace and look of love I see.
Night hath fair scenes to charm sleepless brain
But one sweet vision now alone is mine,
A form meets me in dreams, and smiles on me
And I am blest; that form, dear one is thine.
WILLIAM BAXTER.

Glimpses of Paris.

Nothing is more amusing to an old resident here than to observe the rise and progress of a "fete," a day of rejoicing, more or less intense according to the programme. If political capital is to be made out of it, it is first gently hinted at by the press, next delicately insinuated, afterwards more formally announced, and finally by a decree it is established. When the happy day begins to draw near, in various and well known quarters, wagons may be observed dumping loads of timber; the paving stones are taken up—in fact, almost get up, they are so used to it; the frame of an are is erected, and then come the "property men," with the painted boards and canvases so well used to represent columns, cornices, friezes, &c., and soon we have an "arc de triumphe," which is pronounced "manifique;" and as we take our stand among the superintendents of the work, we hear interjected from children's lips constant expressions of delight, "Que c'est beau," and the child claps his hands and mamma's eyes are tearful and twinkling with delight; and they go reluctantly home, and on the morrow return to watch the progress of the work. Meanwhile, in some secluded spot, on an enclosed grass plot, under a tent perhaps, the green and red lamps are being trimmed, and the tin sconces are being rubbed up; and the next day, perhaps, those old fellows, who almost return my smile, the red poles with the gilded tops are brought out, and, in combination with strips of colored cambric, perform for the hundredth time the very effective role of garlands; and if any thing very serious and unusual is contemplated, such as a grand reception of the Chief of the State, then there are certain fixtures, emblems, L.N.'s, &c., which are sewed on to the gas-pipes, and censers of antique form take their appointed places about the Place Concorde, the Champs Elysee, and the Madeleine; and thus the people are made very, very happy.

[From "A Swallow's Flight in Europe."

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Enquirer says that the deepest excitement continues to prevail in that city in relation to the trial of Arthur Spring. The accused appears to be quite composed, when the facts of his awful case are considered. He is said to sleep well, while he not only still protests his innocence, but persists in charging the bloody work upon his son, assisted by some other boy. The case is indeed a fearful one in all its features. In the first place, two unprotected women are murdered, and a cold-blooded effort is made to destroy the lives of two helpless children. In the second place, the son charges his father with the crimes, and is the principal witness against him. In the third, that father turns round and endeavors to fix the dreadful tragedy upon his own child. The story, from first to last, is one of horror, and it is to be hoped a long period will elapse before we shall be again called upon to chronicle particulars so revolting. Nat. Intelligencer.

A Dutchman being called upon for a loan said:
"Here is der heroes who sit, plead and die with der rattles of Pompey Hill—of whom I AM ONE. Drank standing."

The Whigs and the Administration.

"If ever an administration came into power with the kindly feeling even of its opponents, Gen. Pierce can lay claim to his being the one. We no where hear the cry, which almost the moment Gen. Taylor had taken the oath of office, broke forth from the lips of partizan press—'opposition to the bitter end, no matter what the administration may do.' No where we see evidences of determination to prejudice the acts of Gen. Pierce, or to take it for granted that it will deserve condemnation. Far different is the course of the whig press."—Natchez Courier.

The whigs have several ways of injuring their political adversaries. Sometimes they vilify in the most unmeasured terms; and at other times they praise. When they hate intensely, and are perfectly desperate, they resort to the latter mode. Their object now is to shake the confidence of the democrats in the President of their choice, by pretending to discover something in his conduct which they approve; and they think he will be victimized at once, should his friends become alienated from him, and he be left to the tender mercies of his enemies. We well understand this despicable game. The low device is worthy of those who resort to it. We know, and the whig leaders know, that the line of policy and the principles avowed by the President in his inaugural address, as distinct from the practices and principles of whiggery, as day is from darkness. The President in his inaugural address, advocates the further acquisition of territory, while whiggery has always opposed such acquisition. Mr. Jefferson incurred their everlasting displeasure (they were not known by the name of whigs in his day, however) when he purchased the territory of Louisiana. Nor will they ever forgive Mr. Tyler for favoring the annexation of Texas. They ran a candidate for President, the "Great Embodiment," as he was called, in direct opposition to that great measure. They abused Mr. Polk for acquiring California, which is pouring its exhaustless treasure into the lap of the country, and desired him to withdraw the American forces from Mexico without an acre of land as indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Again, whig sentiment, as illustrated by the acts of the Fillmore Administration, is directly opposed to the anti-colonization doctrine of Mr. Monroe, while President Pierce in his inaugural, re-affirms the doctrine in terms as broad, clear and unmistakable as these: "The rights, security, and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization; this side of the ocean by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible."

Again, whiggery has on all occasions favored a total disregard of the individual rights of American citizens abroad, as well as of the rights and honor of the people as a nation. It opposed the war with Mexico, and stigmatized those engaged in it as "journeymen cut-throats." It could see nothing in the imprisonment of Americans into British service to justify a resort to arms; nor could it see nothing to authorize the same course in the invasion of American territory, and in the murder of American citizens on their own soil. During the existence of the Taylor-Fillmore Administration, repeated violations of the rules of national courtesy, and the grossest acts of injustice and barbarity, were practiced upon citizens of this Republic by other powers with impunity. We will mention several instances by way of illustration. A treaty between Russia and the U. S., which has subsisted many years, provides that citizens of this country shall enjoy the same privilege of entering the Russian Empire and travelling there, as is enjoyed by citizens of Russia when sojourning in this Republic. The treaty has been violated by the Emperor of Russia; and American travellers have been met at the frontiers of his possessions and driven back, as if they were the vilest criminals. This affront was not resented in any manner by the whig administration. Several times during the past four years, American vessels, with the stars and stripes floating at their mast-heads, have been fired into by foreign vessels. A few words whispered into the willing ear of the innkeeper who directed our affairs, atoned for the atrocious offences. Without provocation and in disregard of treaty stipulations American ships have been driven from the ports of another; and American mails have been seized, broken open, and the commanders of the vessels upon which they were found, dragged like criminals through the streets. These atrocities so far from awakening a spirit of resentment at Washington, were cordially approved.

It was with an eye to these unresented insults, and with a determination to enforce the observance of treaties, and to demand that our rights as citizens and as a nation shall be respected, that President Pierce uttered the patriotic declaration that "the rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen, his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be mercedly maintained."

The early advocates of whig principles; failing to obliterate the lines which indicate the sovereignty of the States and to merge them into a grand consolidated despotism, sought by construction of the powers of the Government to accomplish what they were not able otherwise to do. The same policy has been strictly observed by that party from that day to the present. Hence we have found them construing the powers of the Government for the creation of National Banks; systems of Internal Improvement; distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, &c., &c. In his inaugural, President Pierce alludes to this dangerous doctrine, warns the

country against it, and declares that it will meet his steady opposition. On this head, let us once more quote him, because his language cannot be too often repeated, nor the sentiments it conveys be too deeply engraven on the hearts of the democracy:

"But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States."

"The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquility."

"If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic, according to the will of their own people."

The teachings of whiggery are directly antagonistic to the principles here enunciated. There is nothing familiar to them in any of the practices of that party, which, readable as the chameleon in name, never forsakes its principles, though it often feigns to forsake them, to obtain power.

With all these facts staring whiggery in its brazen face, we find frequently, in whig papers, such declarations as these: "We have quoted above from the Natchez Courier. Let them not be believed. Their object is evident. Wickleness and deception are in their hearts. Without seeming to intend it, they are striving to accomplish party ends. Mr. Pierce's inaugural is an epitome of his past political career. He had denounced abolitionism time and again in Congress. He had sided with John C. Calhoun in rushing that terrible fiction. He had fought it as a private citizen, and converted it, in his own State, but a short time before his nomination for the Presidency, and yet these journalists who are now so bland and fair, overlooked all those acts of patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the rights of the slaveholding States, and become the aiders and abettors of the villainous fess, the perjured thief, in blackening his character. Upon such hypocrisies! We defend their slanders then, and bore the banner of democracy in triumph over them; and despite the low acts by which they now seek to destroy the Administration in the confidence of the country."—Mississippi.

Gov. Foster publishes a long letter in the Mississippi of Saturday, expressing his deep regret that the Mississippi should have indulged in "certain remarks upon his unpretending address," at Raymond, which he thinks, are calculated to do him injustice. Last week we had the misfortune to print him, "not a little," by allowing him to "see" in our paper "an editorial article headed, 'Singular case of ingratitude.'" If these trifles cause him so much "pain" and "regret" in the commencement of the campaign, he will be in a pitiable condition before the close. Like Lazarus, he will be "full of wounds, bruises, and purifying sores," and be "clothed in sackcloth and ashes." If a small squib induces so much pain, what will a broad-side from Barton, Thompson, Brown, and the other aspirants for the Senate do? The Governor must not take these little things so much to heart. We say this without intending to give him further "pain," at least, not so much as to call forth from him a lengthened reply, upon the "delicate subject," as all subjects seem to be delicate with him just now.—Ficks, Sentinel.

NEW BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Albany Express says that the Senate committee on Roads and Bridges a few days since reported unanimously in favor of an application for an extension of the charter of the International Suspension Bridge Company at Niagara Falls, so as to erect a suspension foot bridge, in close proximity to the Falls. The Express says that the space across the stream is some thirteen hundred feet. But think of it! A suspension platform two hundred and fifty feet above the rolling tide, thirteen hundred feet from bank to bank, with the hand of God before the heavens above, no earth beneath.—To save the public from extortions, and to render superior facilities for viewing the vast attractions of that place, which may be deemed as belonging to the world at large rather than to any local interest whatever, at a reasonable expense, we heartily wish the application full success.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Mass. Henry Waters and Ruled Duryea, captured in Long Island Sound, in the beach, on the morning of the 14th inst., a living Sea Tiger, weighing 145 pounds, and measuring five feet 2 inches in length. When discovered he howled most pitiously, and made battle with a dog, which he severely wounded. This is remarkable, as nothing of this species was ever seen before, that end of the Sound.

W. C. Clarke, Judge of probate for Hillsboro' county, (N. H.) as we learn from the Nashua Telegraph, has recently decided that the investment of a ward's funds in a railroad enterprise is not the exercise of sound discretion, and that the guardian is liable for the money and interest.

Spiritual Rappings.

Language fails us to express the astonishment—and the humiliation and shame, in view of the boasted intellectual development and advancement of the present age—with which we hear and read of the extent to which this delusion has reached; and poignant indeed is the sorrow with which we peruse almost daily, in our exchanges, records of the dethronement of human reason through the infatuation wrought by this monstrosity of fraud, and cunning, and avarice, and folly. We had resolved never again to burden these columns with the disgusting theme; but it seems to become a journalist's duty to give "line upon line and precept upon precept," since the imposture is still marring domestic happiness and filling our mind-houses with its victims.

It is really difficult, however, to preserve the calm spirit which becomes public discussion while speaking or writing upon this subject. In the emotions which the theme awakens are strangely blended abhorrence and disgust at those among the professed rappers and mediums who ply the wretched business for gain, or even as a means of acquiring influence or status in their respective neighborhoods; pity for those who are the dupes of the fraud; contempt unutterable for those who can habitually assemble around a table, or in a circle, to hear the most commonplace or turgid twaddle bawled out letter by letter, or gushed at by rapid flow of letters; horror at the now covert now open assaults made by the impostors upon all the sacred verities of revealed truth—at the flat contradiction which the imposture itself perpetually gives to the whole system of our holy Christianity; deep sorrow, as we think upon the confidence destroyed, the domestic peace blighted, the human nylons peopled, and the homes made forever desolate; indignation at the hypocrisy which, while thus repudiating and assailing Divine revelation, and working irreparable mischief and heart-sickness on every hand, assumes the garb of benevolence, the name of progress, and the dialect of religion—such emotions as these crowd upon the mind, almost to the stifling of utterance, when we attempt to treat upon this painful subject.

Marvelous indeed has been the spread of this delusion and imposture for imposture we know it to have been in one case, under cover of the childishness of the medium. Emboldened by success, the rappers adventure the grossest truths, intentionally and morally dwarfed by the habitual lying and believing of a lie, the dupes shrink with awe in proportion to the monstrous incomprehensibility and absurdity of the object set before them. It was mentioned in our hearing last evening that the force—the fraud—has been recently carried so far that it was publicly announced—the audience retaining their gravity and their temper, and many really believing the declaration to its full extent—that a medium would be exhibited who would gradually expire before the company, and that when the spirit left the body, any other spirit whom seers after "communication" might name would take possession of it, and give responses to questions! To such a pass have imposture and folly attained! Yet it is to be borne in mind that the press almost unanimously has raised a warning voice against the delusion; not a respectable newspaper, unless one in this city be an exception, has failed to point out the mingled fraud and folly which are at the foundation of it; the utter absurdity of the claims it puts forth have been repeatedly demonstrated; the ruin it has wrought has been depicted, almost partially, for its extent will be unknown probably through all time; professed trick players have copied and even exceeded the so-called phenomena it exhibits; and yet all this has been comparatively in vain; and who shall say where the end will be? And why is this? The philosophy of it is in the tendency of the human mind to look behind the curtain that shuts us in to the present and tangible, and to peer into hidden secrets of the past and the future—the distant. To meet this want of the soul we have a revelation, made from the great source of all true knowledge, and bearing the plain, broad, indelible stamp of truth; so that authenticated revelation the public mind must be more fully and constantly directed; for just as all that is ambiguous and false creates a morbid taste and an ungratified curiosity, and leads to error and bewilderment, so that which is true refines the taste, gratifies all laudable inquiry, strengthens the intellect, and gives vigor to the judgment. In one sentence, if there were more Bible knowledge there would be less spiritual rapping.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.

The folly of consular quarrelling was strikingly illustrated in Lyons the other day. The better half of Mr. Evans got angry with him and sought satisfaction by cutting off the head of his portrait. The indignant husband flew to the law for satisfaction on his part, and protection for the future, and the result was that Mrs. Evans was fined, and—Mr. Evans had to pay the fine.

Rowingmen Severely Punished.—Four men were arrested at Cincinnati a few days ago, charged with defacing a fire engine and carrying off its brass ornaments. They were immediately brought before the Mayor, and one of them having turned State's evidence, the rest were fined \$300 and costs, each, and sent day four men, for rowing, were fined \$10 each, and committed for six days to prison, to be fed on bread and water. A few examples of like punishment in some other of our cities would have a salutary effect.

A great fortune is a great slavery.

United States Senate.

The Senate of the Thirty-third Congress, now convened in special session, is composed of the following Senators, numbering fifty-six in all, and leaving six seats yet unfilled by election of as many State Legislatures:

ALABAMA.	MISSOURI.
R. Fitzpatrick 1853	D. C. Atchison 1853
Vacancy 1859	Henry S. Geyer 1857
ARKANSAS.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Solon Botland 1853	Moses Norris Jr 1855
W. K. Sebastian 1859	C. G. Atherton 1859
CONNECTICUT.	NEW YORK.
Timan Smith 1855	W. H. Seward 1855
Isaac Toucey 1857	Hamilton Fish 1857
CALIFORNIA.	NEW JERSEY.
W. M. Gwin 1855	J. R. Thompson 1857
John B. Weller 1857	William Wright 1859
DELAWARE.	NORTH CAROLINA.
James A. Bayard 1859	George E. Badger 1855
John M. Clayton 1859	Vacancy 1859
FLORIDA.	OHIO.
Jackson Morton 1855	S. P. Chase 1855
S. T. Mallory 1857	B. F. Wade 1859
GEORGIA.	PENNSYLVANIA.
Wm. C. Dawson 1855	James Cooper 1855
Robert Toombs 1859	Richard B. Smith 1857
INDIANA.	RHODE ISLAND.
John Pettit 1855	C. T. James 1855
Jesse D. Bright 1857	Vacancy 1857
ILLINOIS.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
James Shields 1855	A. P. Butler 1855
S. A. Douglas 1859	Josiah J. Evans 1859
IOWA.	VIRGINIA.
A. C. Dodge 1855	James C. Jones 1857
Geo. W. Jones 1859	Vacancy 1859
KENTUCKY.	VERMONT.
Archibald Dixon 1855	Thomas J. Rusk 1857
J. B. Thompson 1859	Sam. R. Lunt 1859
LOUISIANA.	VIRGINIA.
Pierre Suple 1855	Samuel S. Phelps 1855
J. P. Benjamin 1859	Samuel P. Jones 1857
MAINE.	VIRGINIA.
Hannibal Hamlin 1857	M. Mason 1857
Vacancy 1859	R. M. T. Hunter 1859
MASSACHUSETTS.	WASHINGTON.
Charles Sumner 1857	Lease P. Walker 1855
Edward Everett 1859	Henry Dodge 1857
MARYLAND.	MISSISSIPPI.
James A. Pearce 1855	Stephen Adams 1857
Thomas O. Pratt 1857	Vacancy 1859
MICHIGAN.	
Levi Case 1857	
Charles E. Stuart 1859	

Crime.

Every paper that comes to us contains its list of murders, assaults, and attempts upon life. The record is really alarming, especially as a good proportion of these appears to have been committed by comparative young men. In one instance, that of the homicide at Rochester, the culprit is a mere child, and so was his victim. What shall be done to put an end to this? Are we really becoming so abandoned that these outrages are to be passed by without comment? Has all fear of law departed from the land that crime is so rife among us? We wish we could assign a philosophical cause for the general prevalence of rowdiness, and find out where the remedy ought to be applied. Is it not the case that there is a growing disrespect for the law, and a contempt for the authorities; but no matter for what cause, is not the fact apparent? Does it arise from our system of electing magistrates and administrative officers, or from a want of efficiency on the part of the courts? Have we reason to fear that punishment is not as certain to follow conviction now as formerly, and that conviction is not so certain an arrest? What is it? Is there less general morality in the nation? Is home, the great school of virtue, no longer a place where all the virtues are taught? Is it because all the solemnity of law has departed under our new system of things, and its once dreaded terrors have faded away before the familiarity of popular elections? What is it owing to, and what is the remedy? These are grave questions, and if there be any sufficient answer we should be glad to record.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Crime in New York.—Mr. Malott, the Chief of Police in New York city, in his annual report to the Mayor, says:
"The statistical tables accompanying this report will exhibit to your Honor the operations and condition of the Police Department from the first day of July to the 31st day of December 1852. They will present to you the six months there were nineteen thousand and nine hundred and one (19,001) persons arrested for the different offenses enumerated, being one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight (1,458) more than were arrested during the corresponding period of 1851."
"The increase of arrests is manifestly in excess of the increase of the population, and is a strong indication of a too free use of intoxicating liquors. During the first period of the year 1852, 52 officers were sent to the penitentiary for drunkenness, and 1,000 persons were arrested for being drunk. These figures are not only alarming, but they are a strong indication of a too free use of intoxicating liquors. During the first period of the year 1852, 52 officers were sent to the penitentiary for drunkenness, and 1,000 persons were arrested for being drunk. These figures are not only alarming, but they are a strong indication of a too free use of intoxicating liquors."

Verdict against a Steamboat Company. Superior Court. In the case of Henry C. Sperry against the People's Line Association (owners of steamboat South America) to recover damages arising from plaintiff being thrown by the concussion, on the dock of the steamboat Joseph Balkup, in which he was a passenger and injured during a collision between the two vessels already referred to, the jury yesterday gave a verdict for plaintiff of \$1,500.—New York Express.

Longevity of Farmers.—It appears from the Massachusetts registry of births and deaths that the duration of the lives of agriculturalists was 21 years above the general average, or 54 years above that of common laborers, and 10 years above the average age at death of mechanics.

Gleanings.

Self sacrifice often invites unkindness. A man who shows any desire to do good is at once made a peevish horse; and those who cannot see him call him a hypocrite.

President Pierce has addressed a touching letter of condolences to ex-President Fillmore on the death of his wife.

There are frequently not more than six persons present at the day services of Trinity Church, New York. Says the Home Journal:

Summer making is said to be a business in Washington. Several persons earn a good living at it.

The salaries of the London Clerks have been very generally raised, in consequence of the Austrian emigration.

One county in Virginia produces annually a quarter of a million of dollars' worth of peanuts.

Mr. Keele, the American Consul at Porto Bello, is dead.

A Mobile paper noticing the regular failure of the eastern mail, suggests: "If Campbell prove as uncertain, we hope President Pierce will make this a *Drumatory* line."

The Knoxville (Ind.) Journal learns that capitalists are all ready taking preliminary steps for the erection of an other mammoth cotton mill at Cammerton, in that State. The success of the one now in operation there has been such as to inspire the utmost confidence in the business. We need no other evidence that this country possesses advantages over New England for manufacturing cotton, than the fact the Eastern capitalists of long experience are investing their money freely in this direction.

General Pease, the newly appointed collector of Boston, is, says the Boston Post, a gentleman of fine education, agreeable manners, and marked ability. He has long enjoyed the confidence of the New Hampshire Democracy, and the respect of all who know him, and in the last contest, when the questions relating to the Compromise measures were discussed, he was one of those who stood the firmest on national ground.

At a Ball in Brookfield, Mass., on the last anniversary of Washington's natal day, a blessing was invoked at the supper table by one of the regular clergymen of the town.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun in a letter dated the 10th says: "Office seekers are thinning off. Many of them are not prepared for a long incumbency, and have already been obliged to raise the siege. Thus far, a very decided preference has been shown to the Ayacucho—the men who served in Mexico. The heroic age is not yet passed."

Nathaniel Hawthorne has received the appointment of Consul to Liverpool, England.

Rev. Samuel Griffith, who had been on trial before the Methodist Conference sitting at Hagerstown, Maryland, charged with a breach of promise of marriage, has been expelled from the Conference and excommunicated from the Church.

During the year 1852 the total deaths in New York, as shown by the inspectors' report just published, was 21,601. Of this number 19,114 died in consequence of disease, and the remaining 2,487 from premature birth, malformation, old age, and casualties, such as suicide, murder, drowning, &c.

We learn from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society that letters have been received from Monrovia and Buchanan, in Liberia, to the 25th January, which contain encouraging intelligence respecting the condition and prospects of the new Republic.

Three emigrant vessels which sailed last November—the *Joseph Marcell* from Wilmington, North Carolina, the *Linda Steved* from Norfolk, and the *Shirley* from Baltimore, all the *Oriele*, which sailed from New York in October, had arrived in safety, with three hundred and sixty emigrants.

President Rotunda had returned from his recent visit to England and France.

The settlement of the Fishtown territory had been resumed, with encouraging prospects.

The team saw-mill at Buchanan was in successful operation. Mr. Benson says: "It is worth to Liberia in general, and this country in particular, is incalculable. It gives new life to the country. We have plenty of logs (timber) and saw-mills. The natives of the country have hardly any other spirit of getting timber. There are now at least daily floating down three or four of the St. John's, Medlin, and Benson. A small mill had occurred at the saw-mill, which resulted in the death of John Smith, the miller, who went out with the mill. He was accidentally caught by the circular saw and was so much injured that he died in a few hours; his place as engineer has been supplied by George L. Seymour. His death, however, has deprived Liberia of the services of one of her most valuable citizens."

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